

seventh edition of Gray's Manual may therefore be extended to include Connecticut, Nantucket, Cape Cod and Plymouth County in Massachusetts.

This grass evidently is to be classed with *Panicum Wrightianum*, *Eupatorium leucolepis*, *Sclerolepis uniflora* and numerous better-known plants which are characteristic of the pine barrens of the Middle and South Atlantic States. More and more of these are being found in the glacial gravels and sand-plains of southeastern Massachusetts, where the soil and moisture conditions are evidently similar to those of the coastal plain.—CLARENCE H. KNOWLTON, Hingham, Massachusetts.

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TWO GRASSES NEW TO NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Among some plants which I collected in Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, in 1911, there are two — a *Panicum* and a *Calamagrostis* — that have not been known hitherto in this State. Through the courtesy of Mr. Walter Deane specimens have been submitted for identification to Mrs. Agnes Chase, who very kindly has compared them with material in the National Herbarium.

The *Calamagrostis*, which I obtained in a grassy meadow in Sharon, New Hampshire, July 20, 1911, is *C. inexpansa* Gray. It occurs in New Jersey and New York, but until now has been unknown in New England. Mrs. Chase writes that my plant "has a less densely flowered panicle than any specimen we have, but the spikelet characters are those of *C. inexpansa* though the glumes are slightly shorter than in most of the specimens, only equalling the lemma instead of being a little longer."

The *Panicum* proves to be *P. commutatum* Schultes. I found it July 2, 1911, growing in a meadow in Peterborough, New Hampshire. It appears to have been taken but once before in New England. Hitchcock and Chase, in their recent monograph on the North American species of this genus, cite one specimen in the National Herbarium, obtained at Wellesley, Massachusetts, in 1899, by Mr. W. P. Rich.—CHARLES FOSTER BATCHELDER, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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GALIUM BREVIPES IN MINNESOTA.—In 1910 *Galium brevipes* Fernald & Wiegand, a small species with very short-pedicelled axillary flowers, and fruits scarcely 1 mm. in diameter, was described<sup>1</sup> from

<sup>1</sup> RHODORA, xii, 78 (1910).